(i) Completion of balance of National Highways Development Project (NHDP) Phase I and II for Golden Quadrilateral and North-South and East-West Corridors.

(ii) 4/6 laning of 10,000 km of National Highways on Build Operate and Transfer basis under NHDP Phase III.

(iii) Accelerated Road Development in North East Region.

(iv) Upgradation of about 20,000 km of single/intermediate lane National Highways to 2-lanes with paved shoulders under NHDP Phase IV.

(v) 6 laning of around 5000 km under NHDP Phase V.

(vi) Identification and construction of around 1,000 km Expressway under NHDP Phase VI.

(vii) Construction of bypasses, flyovers ROBs etc. at required locations under NHDP Phase VII.

Following sub-projects have been undertaken as on date by NHAI:

(i)	NHDP Phase I (Mainly Golden Quadrilateral connecting four metropolitan cities	92% length of the GQ is likely to be completed by the end of December, 2005. Except 157 km length involving 4 terminated contracts and 84 km length involving Allahabad by pass which was awarded only in 2004, rest of GQ (96%) is likely to be completed by June, 2006.
(ii)	NHDP Phase II (Mainly North South & East West Corridors)	Targeted for completion by 2008
(iii)	NHDP Phase III A (Upgrading 4000 km of National Highways on BOT basis)	Targeted for completion by December, 2009

Steps for poverty alleviation

3212. SHRI GIREESH KUMAR SANGHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken during the last five years to alleviate poverty; and

(b) the details of schemes and programme formulates by Government which have been successful?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI M.V. RAJASEKHARAN): (a) The Government has adopted a three pronged strategy for reducing poverty in the country. It comprises of (i) accelerated economic growth with a focus on sectors which are employment intensive; (ii) human and social development through provision of basic minimum services; and (iii) targeted anti poverty programmes. The specifically designed anti poverty programmes for generation of both self employment and wage employment in rural areas were restructured in 1999-2000 in order to enhance their efficacy/impact on the poor and improve their sustainability. The Swaranjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) was launched in April, 1999 following the restructuring of the erstwhile Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) and its allied programmes with the objective of bringing the assisted poor families (Swarozgaris) above the poverty line through the process of social mobilization, capacity building and provision of income generating assets. The Jawahar Rozgar Yojana was restructured as Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY) with effect from 1st April, 1999 with the aim of creating village infrastructure and generation of supplementary wage employment. The Employment Assurance Schemes (EAS) was also strengthened *w.e.f* 1999-2000 to make it the single wage employment programme. In addition, the composite multi pronged strategy for housing was also operationalised *w.e.f.* 1999-2000 with the Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) being the major scheme for construction of houses to be given to the poor, free of cost. In 2002-03 the schemes of Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY) and Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) were merged under the wage employment of Swaranjayanti Gram Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) which seeks to provide additional wage employment along with food security and infrastructural development in rural areas. From November 2004 the National Food for Work Programme is being implemented in 150 most backward districts so that generation of supplementary wage employment and provision of food security through creation of need based economic, social and community assets in these districts is further intensified.

(b) Evaluation studies of three of the major rural development programmes namely SGSY, SGRY and IAY are available but not for the Food for Work programme since it has been launched only recently. These

evaluations reveal that the anti poverty programmes are well targeted and have helped in the creation of rural infrastructure. However, there is considerable scope to enhance the efficacy of the programmes. Brief findings of the concurrent evaluation of SGSY, SGRY and IAY may be seen at Statement.

Statement

Brief findings of the Concurrent Evaluation of Swaranjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), Swaranjayanti Gram Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) and Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY)

Concurrent evaluation of SGSY—2002-03

A concurrent evaluation was conducted to evaluate the performance of SGSY and assess the impact of the programme during 2002-03. The main findings of the evaluation are:

- 92.68 per cent of the Swarozgaris belong to BPL families. Women constitute 63.81 per cent of the total sample swarozgaris, which is considerably higher than the targeted 40 per cent. Swarozgaris from the SC/ST category constituted 47.55 per cent of the sample. Only 2.45 per cent of the total beneficiary samples were found to be physically challenged.
- The average cost of the various individual projects taken up under SGSY in different states varies from Rs. 15,893 to Rs. 39,836.
- The average annual incremental income earned by individuals is Rs. 8,800 and by groups is Rs. 34,930.
- 43.36 per cent of the groups reported an increase in savings.
- 37.24 per cent individual swarozgaris and 15.09 per cent of SHGs swarozgaris have crossed the poverty line because of SGSY support.
- Training for skill development by the District Rural Development Agencies (DRDA) is found to be inadequate. Almost all the groups need training on improving the quality of their products.
- 88.67 per cent of individual beneficiaries market their products or services on their own.

Major complaints reported by the district authorities include delay in bank procedure and in disbursement of the assistance (50.73 per cent), lack of awareness among target group and inadequate infrastructure.

Concurrent evaluation of SGRY (2003-04)

The concurrent evaluation of SGRY was carried out to assess its success in terms of employment generated and its impact on the poor. In addition, the distribution of foodgrains provided under the programme was also examined. The main findings are:

- 77.61 per cent of the works taken up have been completed during the year itself.
- The average number of days of wage employment generated through the scheme is 30.52 days.
- Only 12 per cent of beneficiaries are women, though the scheme envisages that at least 30 per cent of wage employment opportunities should be reserved for women.
- The maximum quantity of rice per manday was distributed in Andhra Pradesh (6.32 Kg) while beneficiaries in Rajasthan got the maximum quantity of wheat (8.96 Kg)

Concurrent evaluation of IAY

The Concurrent evalution of the IAY was undertaken in 2001 to assess its impact and to examine issues of targeting, functioning of the PRIs and quality of assets created. The main findings are:

- The programme has been able to provide shelter benefits to significant proportions of socially and economically vulnerable populations in most states.
- 57 per cent of the beneficiaries belong to the SC category and 22 per cent to the ST category.
- The average annual income of the beneficiaries at the time of selection was Rs. 11,062.
- 78.16 per cent of the total beneficiaries were selected by the *gram sabhas*.

- 83 per cent of the houses were constructed on plots owned by the beneficiaries. However, only 47 per cent of the houses were constructed by beneficiaries themselves.
- About 50 per cent of the beneficiaries have received assistance in the form of cash and the rest in the form of material.
- 86 per cent of the beneficiaries have expressed their satisfaction with constructed houses and the occupancy rate of IAY houses is very high.
- Most of the IAY houses have used local material for construction, thus resulting in useful linkages with local skills and resources.
- In general, the beneficiaries do not feel the assistance is adequate.
- The ownership titles of the houses are predominantly in the name of male family members.

Funds for projects in Kerala

3213. SHRI THENNALA G. BALAKRISHNA PILLAI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total funds allocated for the development projects in Kerala during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) whether the funds allocated have been released;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reason therefor?

THE MINITER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI M. V. RAJASEKHARAN) (a) to (d) The size of the approved Plan outlay for Kerala during the last three years and funds released by the Government of India are given in the table below:

Year	Funds allocated for State Plan (Rs. Crores)	Funds released	
		Central Assistance For State Plan (Rs. Crores)	CCS+Central Plan (Rs. Crores)
1	2	3	4
2002-03	4025.00	1475.17	260.52
2003-04	4430.00	1075.01	327.33